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YACYRETA DIRECTORS ACCEPT BIDS FOR PROJECT

Directors Interviewed

PY120229 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Interview with Yacyreta Binational Hydroelectric Project Executive Directors Gen Lino Domingo Montiel Forzano (Argentina) and Eng Zoilo Rodas Ortiz (Paraguay) in Asuncion on 11 September--recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Yacyreta Executive Directors Gen Lino Domingo Montiel Forzano for Argentina and Eng Zoilo Rodas Ortiz for Paraguay held a meeting today, the results of which are very important for the execution of the Yacyreta binational project. During the meeting they discussed the question of civil engineering works and the bid submitted by the U.S. company Allis Chalmers which was declared the most advantageous for supplying the turbines to be installed in the future hydroelectric plant on the Parana River. As the meeting of the Executive Committee ended, General Motiel Forzano briefed the press on the resolutions adopted and Engineer Rodas Ortiz reported that a wire was sent to the Eximbank, which will finance the Allis Chalmers' offer, on the important resolution adopted today to speed up the Yacyreta construction timetable which has fallen behind lately.

[Begin Montiel recording] As a first measure we have accepted, that is, we have decided to propose to the council the acceptance of the bid of the Japan and Voith consortium to supply 10 generators; and we have also proposed awarding the contract for another 10 generators to the Yacyreta-Apipe consortium which is headed by the Siemens Company. Also, we have declared as the most advantageous offer regarding turbines the one submitted by Allis Chalmers which will be awarded the job of supplying the 20 turbines referred to in the bid. This is, let's say, the content of the resolutions in a nutshell. [End recording]

[Begin Rodas Ortiz recording] I want to explain that the Allis Chalmers turbine offer has been declared the most advantageous. The final award depends on some factors which should be clarified so that the Executive Committee may propose to the Administration Council the awarding for actual purchase. [End recording]

[Question] When will that be, sir?

[Begin Rodas Ortiz recording] In a few more days, 10 to 15 days. [End recording]

[Question] The intention to make that award has already positively been established then in the first stage?

[Begin Rodas Ortiz recording] The declaration by the Executive Committee as the most advantageous offer is a very positive first step. [End recording]

[Question] Is the declaration also accepted by the Eximbank?

[Begin Rodas Ortiz recording] Certainly. Today we informed the Eximbank, via telex and note, of the decision of the Executive Committee, as well as the decision to purchase material and machinery in the United States. And this, we are sure, will be enough for the Eximbank to maintain the 7.75 percent interest rate. [End recording]

Report on Awards

PY151614 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Sep 81 p 13

[Text] [No dateline given] During the meeting it held yesterday in this capital, the Executive Committee of the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise decided to award the bid for generators to two international consortiums: Japan and Voith, which will provide 10; and Yacyreta-Apipe, which will provide the other 10. The bid called for a total of 20 generators.

The Executive Committee decided to declare the bid for turbines submitted by the U.S. firm of Allis Chalmers as the most convenient one, thus the first step in the awarding of equipment has been taken. The directors of the binational enterprise also announced that three of the turbines will be manufactured by the Argentine consortium of METANAC [expansion unknown] and another two will possibly be manufactured by another Argentine consortium: AFNE [State Shipyards and Naval Factories]. Moreover, all of this will be decided within the next few days through the negotiations to be held between Yacyreta and Allis Chalmers.

The Executive Committee held a lengthy meeting yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the enterprise, located in the Humaita Building of this capital. At the conclusion of the meeting, Executive Directors Gen Lino Montiel Forzano (ret) and Eng Zoilo Rodas Ortiz met with the Buneos Aires and Asuncion media in order to announce the important decisions.

The awarding of the generators was made in the following manner: 10 to the firm of Japan and Voith, which had submitted a bid amounting to \$46,234,100. This consortium includes: Mitsubishi Corp (the head of the consortium); Mitsubishi Electric Co; Hitachi Ltd; Toshiba; Fuji Electric Co; and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, all from Japan; and the FRG firm of J.M. Voith.

The other 10 generators will be manufactured and supplied by the Yacyreta-Apipe consortium, which includes Siemens AG of the FRG (the head of the consortium); Energomachexport from the USSR; and GIE [expansion unknown] from Italy. This consortium submitted a bid amounting to \$51,051,286.

Regarding the bid for the turbines, the directors stated that having declared which is the most convenient offer, that submitted by Allis Chalmers, "is the first very positive step for awarding it." The final decision depends on some details that must be clarified within the next few days.

These decisions have already been reported to the Eximbank by telex and a note. The IDB and the PBRD (World Bank) will also be informed in a similar way.

Yacyreta having thus informed the Eximbank, the latter organization will maintain the 7.75 percent yearly interest rate that has been set for the financing of the components of the electromechanical equipment to be used in the construction of the future hydroelectric plant on the Parana River.

Rodas emphasized that "today has been a truly productive day and very good for the progress of Yacyreta." In principal it has been clarified that Allis Chalmers has practically been assured that it will directly manufacture 15 turbines, while 3, and maybe 4, will be built by METANAC (which is part of the PECARMONA [expansion unknown] complex of Mendoza Province), and the other 2 will be built by AFNE. These turbines will be built under the responsibility of Allis Chalmers at the price submitted in the bid. If by any chance there are surcharges, these will be absorbed by the U.S. firm.

Regarding the generators, they said that taking into account the face values, the firms that were awarded the bids placed third and fourth on the list.

The Yacyreta directors were asked if the presence of a Soviet firm in one of the consortiums that has been awarded a bid for the supply of generators had not been questioned or whether it had been an obstacle. Rodas answered that "the offer of the Yacyreta-Apipe consortium was made by the FRG firm of Siemens, the Soviet firm of Energomachexport and the Italian firm of GIE, and each of them has a participation in the group. On awarding the bid for the generators we are awarding it to Siemens (the head of the consortium), because it is going to provide the equipment, with the help of GIE, provided for in the consortium's bid. Thus, it can be said that we have awarded the firms of Siemens and GIE."

Regarding the civil engineering works, it was stated that the final decision will be made known very soon, "but at this time there was a pressing reason regarding the electromechanical equipment due to the fluctuation in the interest rates for the financing loans. This is why we hurried with the decision regarding the electromechanical equipment, but it alters nothing regarding the tender for the civil engineering works."

Regarding the civil works, Rodas explained that "within a few days we are again going to discuss them in order to reach a decision, but at this time we must definitely conclude with everything that pertains to the turbines and the generators. I do not know exactly when the tender will be awarded, but I believe it could be next month," he announced.

Regarding local participation in the undertakings, Rodas said that "Paraguayan participation will amount to 10 percent in the manufacture of the turbines and Argentina's will amount to 15-16 percent. The percentages will be approximately the same in the manufacture of the generators."

Rodas stressed that "the legal 50-50 [given in English] has a lot of influence regarding local participation, but the industrial capability of each of the countries also has a lot of influence if an important participation is to be obtained. The percentages that were arrived at, conceded and granted are, in this case, the correct ones."

The Administrative Board should also have met yesterday, but the meeting was suspended suddenly; it may be held next week. The board must approve the resolutions that were adopted yesterday by the Executive Council.

U.S. Firm Accepts Award

PY221400 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 2258 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (NA)--The U.S. consortium Allis Chalmers today accepted the participation of the Argentine consortium Metanac for the construction of four of the 20 turbines for the Yacyreta Dam. The officials of the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise have been notified of the decision.

Allis Chalmers has conditioned the Argentine company's participation as a direct contractor on a series of requirements which the METANAC Company will begin to study tomorrow.

Canadian Firm Complains

PY151832 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1428 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (NA)--The representative of Canadian General Electric (CGE) in Argentina has denounced to President Roberto Viola, the three commanders in chief and other officials the decision to award the bid for the generators of the future Yacyreta binational hydroelectric complex to two consortiums, one of them Japanese and the other one from the FRG and the Soviet Union, as "completely illogical and groundless." At the same time the CGE asserts that its offer was the best of the lot.

The note, which was submitted by Imacsa S.A.--CGE's representative--and signed by its chairman--Jorge Sackmann Saka, also reviews the work that the Canadian firm has carried out in the hydroelectric complexes it has participated in and mentions that several of its machines are, within their type, the most powerful in the world.

The note was learned of here after the members of the Yacyreta Executive Council decided last week in Asuncion to award 10 of the 20 generators to be built to the Japan-Voith consortium (of Japanese origin) and the other 10 to the Yacyreta-Apipe consortium, which includes the FRG's Siemens and Soviet enterprises.

After giving details of an interview the representative had with Yacyreta's Argentine executive director, Lino Montiel Forzano, in order to prevent "erroneous technical considerations" when the bids were to be awarded, the note reveals the deficiencies the Japanese and Soviet generators presumably experienced in complexes similar to that of Yacyreta.

In this respect the note states that "in the case of the Japanese generators there have been failures due to design" on several occasions, and it states that the most recent failure is that of the Kpong Rapids Dam (Ghana) in a 4 mw generator. This fact is known in the enterprise.

Referring to the German-Soviet consortium, the note states that there have been failures in the machinery "at Paulo Alfonso, El Chocon, Planicie Banderita and Racoon Mountain, which already has a 5-year delay in putting it into commercial operation, despite the fact that it has a 300 rpm design (all the above mentioned were provided by Siemens)."

Regarding the Soviet generators, the note states that "Soviet presence is scarce in works outside its area of influence. Nevertheless, we believe that the problems experienced at the Salto Grande Dam are sufficient proof."

Referring to the financing, the note states that CGE also "submitted the best offer, without conditions and which not only covered the manufacture, services, expenses and installations 100 percent," it also includes the expenses, interests and payment of services during the construction period.

"In the financial alternative it (CGE) offers a 13-year grace period, in other words, the plant can operate commercially for 3 years without any type of reimbursement. On the contrary, the Japanese consortium has offered only the basic financing demanded by the organization."

Referring to the other bid, the CGE believes that on being accepted by Yacyreta "it is not frameworked within the demands of this agreement."

Finally, the note refers to the prices and states: "While the CGE offer was 20 generators for 81.4 and 98.9, the Japanese consortium bid was 92.5 and 116.4 and the Yacyreta-Apipe consortium's was 95.9 and 100.7--all quotations in millions of U.S. dollars--for the A and B alternatives respectively (depending on whether there is a greater or lesser participation of Argentine and Paraguayan industries in the construction)."

Awards Confirmed

PY190322 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2110 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (TELAM)--The Administrative Council of the Yacyreta binational has resolved on the awarding in the bidding for the designing, production, delivery, installation and starting up for commercial operation of 20 generators in the future Argentine-Paraguayan power plant.

The award went to the offers submitted by the Japan-Voith consortium for the first 10 generators in the amount of \$46,291,000 and by the Yacyreta-Apipe consortium for the remaining 10 in the amount of \$51,350,601.

The two consortiums are headed by Mitsubishi Electric Corporation and Siemens AG, respectively, and the decision made in this capital this afternoon confirms the resolution made by the Executive Committee in Asuncion last Friday.

The meeting was chaired by Col (ret) Roberto Jose Ruveda and attended by the Argentine advisers Isidoro Paradelo, Raul Estrada, Jose Alvarez and Adolfo Navajas Artaza and their Paraguayan counterparts Guillermo Haywood, Francisco Solano Benitez, Jorge Krsch, Alcides Gimenez and Elpidio Acevedo.

Executive Director Lino Montiel Forzano and Deputy Director Zoilo Rodas Ortiz were also present, as well as Ambassador Felipe Alberto Dumont, representative of the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

CSO: 3010/1866

PAPERS SCORE FRENCH-MEXICAN STATEMENT ON EL SALVADOR

'Surprising' of Mexico

PY100331 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 4 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial: "The Perception of American Reality"]

[Text] The situation that Central America is going through, particularly the Salvadoran case, is raising concern beyond the region's borders. Continental governments are no longer the only ones that express their opinions and suggest measures aimed at putting an end to that funereal daily parade of dozens of dead and wounded, which is the tragic balance of a war that the Salvadoran population is enduring and that has been inspired and logistically and ideologically supported from other regions. Nobody can deny that Cuba is the direct source and that it plays a commanding role in such a chronic and cruel confrontation. Neither should anybody dare to state that well or ill-intended foreign intervention could put an end to it.

However, it is surprising to see that Mexico, which is an American country whose diplomatic initiatives have often been original and impractical, has joined France, a European country which holds territories in America under a metropolitan relationship that is hardly different from a colonial regime, in order to voice its solidarity with rebel guerrilla groups. According to a document, the coalition has won the support of Norway, which is another European socialist country. The European position stems from an evident ignorance of Latin American realities, and it could have been adopted for the purpose of showing the Soviet orbit something like an independent policy with regard to the United States. Or, according to another interpretation, the European position could be aimed at translating that demagogic halo which has been encouraged by Mr Mitterrand's electoral victory as if it were a panacea that could erase the mistakes made in the past. The Mexican participation also merits another strong judgment. In addition, it is unforgivable that Mexico's closeness to the stage where the events take place has not helped in shaping Mexican foreign policy, which has been so blind about facts which have such a great impact. Therefore, it will be necessary to admit that Mexico and its cosigners are seeking to appear as sympathizers of the so-called Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador. Consequences will not be few nor simple. They lead to the breaking of the inter-American system, since several of the other American countries have denounced the French-Mexican declaration through a document that was signed last Wednesday by nine foreign ministers. The Bolivian, Paraguayan, Chilean, Honduran, Guatemalan, Dominican, Colombian and Venezuelan

foreign ministers and, of course, our country's foreign minister, have signed the document. The Argentine foreign minister has made known in Washington that the Argentine help in the sanitary, food and financial areas will comply with the fraternal duties of understanding and support for the Salvadorans. At the same time, he stressed that the political confrontation that is taking place in the Central American country is a matter that should be dealt with and solved exclusively by its own citizens.

The nine countries have categorically expressed their opinion in the declaration they signed. Despite its somewhat confusing style and phrasing, the declaration clearly criticizes the French-Mexican position. It calls attention to the bitter experience that the Latin American peoples have undergone, and it points out the danger involved in the French-Mexican determination to recognize the representativity of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. The submission of the French-Mexican resolution to the United Nations and the support by an extracontinental country aggravate the conceptual mistake made by the two countries. As has been clearly stated in the document that Argentina and the other eight countries have put out, both French and Mexicans have pledged their support for violence and the hampering of the democratic process.

At a time when the surreptitious use of force poisons world peace, an attitude like the Mexican one seriously disqualifies a fundamental principle of American continental life; this principle has been frequently referred to with rhetorical eloquence by that country, and it has been left aside when its ratification was most badly urged by the circumstances. As for France and the Norwegian support, even though they do not involve too serious a risk, they are very inappropriate and untimely and they set inadmissible precedents.

Finally, future events will give a fair testimony to the validity of the principles that define the declaration signed by the nine foreign ministers and that involve a position against violence, the call for Salvadorans to achieve internal peace by themselves and a formal warning against foreign intervention.

'Unacceptable Interference'

PY101727 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Sep 81 p 1, Section II

[Editorial: "France, Mexico and El Salvador"]

[Text] The joint decision of the French and Mexican foreign ministries to recognize the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front as "representative Political forces" is an unacceptable interference in domestic affairs of the latter country. This has been denounced by the Salvadoran Government which has also submitted the appropriate diplomatic protest. No matter how one may call it, what France and Mexico have done is to give broad support to Salvadoran guerrillas whose ideological and military ties with Havana and Moscow have been repeatedly proven.

In order to understand the full meaning of this significant act carried out by two countries separated by thousands of kilometers--this being the lesser of the differences worth mentioning--one must take into account recent international

developments and the political and military events which have been taking place in Central America over the last 5 years.

Whether France wants to become the third most influential party in the power struggle between the two superpowers, or whether Mexico--as the WASHINGTON POST has cleverly stated--is trying to set up a balance between the authoritarian nature of its government and its calculated support for "liberating movements" in the neighboring countries, the fact is--and this we must stress--that the French-Mexican decision favors both ideologically and militarily the strategy of the Soviet Union and Cuba in this area.

It is obvious that nothing is as naive and pointless as it seems. While Mexico is seeking to improve its position in its struggle with Venezuela over the political supremacy in the region, France is letting the Soviet Union know that it has in Europe a trustworthy partner as far as "detente" and talks aimed at placating the Kremlin's fury goes.

In this regard Mexico's foreign policy over the past 20 years has been one of friendly rapprochement with Cuba by keeping silent about everything it should have criticized and by seeking support among "Third World countries," especially during President Luis Echeverria's administration. Now, France has reaffirmed, under Mitterrand's administration, the friendly feelings toward the Cuban dictator and his "experience." It has been so zealous in preserving this friendship that Antonio Blanca, charged with France's Latin American foreign policy, recently said that "the French Socialist Party is under no circumstances prepared to tolerate aggressions on Cuba, economic blockades or any type of direct or indirect discrimination."

Thus, we are now seeing a situation which goes far beyond friendliness or political preferences. France's position is clearly favorable to the strategy which Cuba and the Soviet Union have been pursuing in Central America. By favoring it and stimulating it, France has given its approval to guerrilla methodology.

This kind of attitude merely goes to prove that there is no desire to resolve the Salvadoran conflict but rather to spread it throughout the region and even the world. The Mexican Government, blinded perhaps by its lust for a leadership which in the best of cases will be short lived, pays no heed to the situation, unaware that it is part of the Soviet-Cuban plan.

CSO: 3010/1856

TWO PROMINENT PERONISTS KIDNAPPED, FREED

Peronists 'Kidnapped'

PY051350 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] (NA)--The federal police announced last night that they were investigating the kidnapping of two prominent Peronists on Wednesday afternoon, and had already taken action in the case.

The police communique did not specify the results of these actions, but said that eyewitnesses had given testimony and that provincial police force had been asked to help with the investigation.

Peronist leaders said last night that 16 heavily armed men claiming to be policemen had kidnapped former Justicialist National Deputy Julio Barbaro and university Professor Juan Gallego in Barbaro's office at Libertad 434 late Wednesday afternoon.

At a press conference held in the office of former Catamarca Governor Vicente Saadi, newsmen were handed a statement saying that the kidnappers had told four other persons who were in Barbaro's office to wait 2 hours before doing anything. The statement quoted the kidnappers as saying: "We are taking them to have a little talk with Federal Security Chief Arias Duval."

The Peronist statement demanded the immediate return of the kidnapped men and investigation of who was responsible. Leaders of the Radical, Intransigent, Christian Democrat, Popular Conservative, Socialist, Communist and Popular Leftist Front parties backed the appeal.

In an earlier communique, the federal police said that the kidnappers, who claimed to be policemen carrying out orders, had told the victims' families that they were not to inform the Interior Ministry of the kidnappings, that they were to contact the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH) and the media, and that they should present writs of habeas corpus today.

The APDH later issued a statement denying that the kidnappers had told the victims' families to contact the organization.

At the press conference Jose Sarrabayrouse said that the men's families were not present in the office where the kidnapping took place, and had not mentioned the APDH to those who were present.

The wives of the kidnap victims, Marta Danses de Barbaro and Elisa Bejas de Gallego, claimed at the press conference that the police communique had been released before eyewitnesses had had time to testify.

Federal Police Communique

[Editorial Report] Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1000 GMT on 5 September carries a federal police communique saying that at 0045 on the morning of 5 September former Deputy Julio Barbaro and sociology Professor Juan Carlos Gallego, "who had been kidnapped by an armed group on Wednesday" "were abandoned at the intersection of Libertador Avenue and Vedia Avenue" in downtown Buenos Aires. Police who found them there took them immediately to the 35A precinct offices, and from there they were taken to the federal police offices, where statements were taken and a court doctor examined them and found "no bodily injuries, only noting their fatigue resulting from the length of time they were in captivity."

The communique goes on to say that neither Gallego nor Barbaro were able to identify their kidnappers. From the depositions of the victims, it was deduced that they had been held at a site quite distant from Buenos Aires "in what appeared to be an uninhabited area, since they did not notice any vehicles or people passing by."

The judge assigned to the case is reported to have issued orders for investigating the case. The communique says that the two victims said that they had been blindfolded and taken in a van to the above location, where they were set free.

Serious Incident

PY051415 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Cause For Alarm"]

[Text] The kidnapping, by a considerable body of well-armed men who claimed to belong to the federal police, of the former Peronist Deputy Julio Donato Barbaro and sociology Professor Juan Carlos Gallego, is the most serious such incident to occur in Argentina for well over a year. The police have denied that the gunmen involved were acting on their behalf and have said that they are doing everything they can to clear up the episode. For the sake of Argentina we must pray that they are soon successful. This daylight kidnapping brings back terrible memories of the kind of procedure that gave Argentina a reputation as sinister as that of any other country on earth in the final years of the 1970's and unless the people involved are found within a matter of hours and the two men kidnapped are released unharmed, the Argentine "image" will suffer a devastating blow. More important than this, of course, is the damage crimes of this nature do to the country itself. All prospects of a reasonably peaceful transition from the rule of force to the rule of law will be destroyed if once again political differences--and given the background of the two kidnap victims it is reasonable to assume that political factors were involved--are settled by gangland methods.

There are no reasons at all for thinking that the two men were kidnapped by gunmen acting on behalf of the military regime. The government, and the leaders of the armed forces, are no doubt fully aware that they have nothing whatever to gain and a great deal to lose by allowing people associated with them to seize two relatively

obscure political militants. Indeed, this being the case the probable explanation of this disgraceful and disquieting incident is that it was expressly designed to hurt the regime. It occurred just after the return of the foreign minister from an apparently successful visit to the United States, where the Reagan administration is doing its best to persuade congress to remove Argentina's Government from the black list. Nothing could be more calculated to undermine their efforts than a resumption of political kidnappings in this country.

But, even though official or quasi-official participation in this kidnapping looks extremely unlikely, critics of the military government will inevitably take it for granted that the men were seized as part of a campaign to intimidate the Argentine population and to slow down the movement towards legality. The only way they and the uncommitted can be persuaded that they are wrong is by the prompt discovery of the people responsible and their subsequent punishment. Until this is done suspicions of government involvement, however unjustifiable they may be, will be impossible to dispel. It is therefore in the government's interest to throw every force it can dispose of into the search for the two missing men and their kidnappers.

The possibility, no matter how slight, that the kidnappers were in some way associated with the regime is alarming. Just as alarming is the probability that they were not. If a reported 16 men armed with pistols and submachineguns can kidnap people in the heart of Buenos Aires the maintenance of law and order in the city is clearly less effective than most people assume. Argentina has suffered quite enough from political gangsterism in the past. Perhaps this incident will prove no more than an ugly reminder of a tragic period that is now over. If it is the first manifestation of a new upsurge of barbarism, however, the country's political prospects are even worse than the most pessimistic had imagined.

Kidnapped Peronists' Statements

PY081620 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 6 Sep 81 p 10

[Text] Julio Barbaro, former National Peronist deputy, and Juan Carlos Gallego, sociology professor at the University of El Salvador, as CRONICA reported yesterday, were released early yesterday morning at the corner of Libertador Avenue and Vedia Street by those who kidnapped them on Wednesday. Last night they held a press conference at which they revealed details of their kidnapping.

During this press conference, held at 537 Castro Barros Avenue, Barbaro said: "I am a staunch opponent of the government but I am forced to admit that the official position has been clearly in favor of our release." The former parliamentarian said "I believe that our kidnapping has done more harm than anything else to the government; the role played by the government has been clear-cut; its communiques have been straightforward and objective."

The victims of the kidnapping said that they were taken away at 1730 last Wednesday from Barbaro's office at 434 Libertad Street by a group of 15 persons of which only five entered the building while the others remained in the cars parked nearby.

Barbaro and Gallego explained that "we believed them to be members of the federal security" since that is what they claimed to be. They explained that the group took them in a Ford Falcon car along the Panamerican Highway to General Pacheco where they were blindfolded with adhesive tape and taken away in separate vehicles in which they had to lie on the floor. They further explained that the travelling seems to have been done in circles in order to cause them to lose their sense of direction, and that the cars had traveled on dirt roads--Barbaro and Gallego believe that they traveled approximately 800 or 1,000 kms--until they arrived at a small house or farm on the outskirts of some town. There was no power and they could hear the noise of a stream nearby.

They had traveled for 9 or 10 hours before arriving at this place. Their wrists had been bandaged to prevent the handcuffs from leaving marks on them. At the house "they started the interrogation, which dealt with the current status of the country. These interrogations lasted hours. We would rest for a couple of hours and we would be interrogated again about economic, philosophical and political subjects. We were also asked about what we would do if the Peronists took over the government, what measures we would implement, whether we would have a government open to all, free from hate. They also asked for our opinion about Rogelio Frigerio, Camilion and Martinez de Hoz."

Barbaro said that "in general, the treatment we received was good, although there were some minor blows." Barbaro and Gallego stated their conviction that the interrogations had been recorded. They explained that on Friday they were put in a pickup truck and on Saturday they were finally released at the corner of Libertador Avenue and Vedia Street.

CSO: 3020/152

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON NEW PRESIDENT TORRELIO VILLA REPORTED

PY041558 Paris AFP in Spanish 1350 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 4 Sep (AFP)--Gen Celso Torrelío Villa, the Bolivian army commander who will assume the presidency of Bolivia today was born in Sucre.

He studied at the Jesuit Sacred Heart School and entered the army military school in 1953. He is, therefore, a member of the first class of the army military school which was reopened by the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) after the coup of 9 April 1952.

Torrelío Villa was a student at the Chief of Staff and Command School in 1968 and immediately thereafter was appointed aide-de-camp of Gen Luis Reque Teran who was army commander during the government of Gen Juan Jose Torres Gonzales (1969-1971).

While in that post he commanded the military operation that freed French intellectual Régis Debray, who is at present serving as advisor to President François Mitterrand.

From 1971 to 1974 he was appointed commander of several small units and in 1975 he was awarded a scholarship to Fort Gullick in the United States.

In that same year he was appointed commander of the Challapata Rangers regiment in Oruro, located in the southeast of Bolivia, and in 1977 he was appointed chairman of the II Corp General Staff located in that same district.

During the García Meza government he served as commander of the army military school, interior minister and army commander.

CSO: 3010/1863

POLITICAL SECTORS PRIVATELY CRITICIZE NEW CABINET

PY101930 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 8 Sep (TELAM)--Various political sectors have cast veiled criticisms against the cabinet which President Celso Torrelío Villa swore in last night, charging it with being an extension of the regime launched on 17 July 1980 by Gen Luis García Meza and claiming that the appointments had been a disappointment to those who had expected an overall reshuffling of the Bolivian military government which has passed through three different stages and will be 14 months old on 17 September.

These criticisms have not been voiced publicly and could only be gleaned from private talks with spokesmen of various sectors and remarks made by analysts and observers who had expected that the president sworn in on Friday would appoint to his team representatives from all sectors involved in the power struggle and not just those of the conservative sector which has been struggling to retain power ever since General García Meza's resignation on 4 August.

Meanwhile, military observers have assigned special significance to the trip which Air Force Commander in Chief Waldo Bernal made to Miami (United States) on Saturday and to the fact that Air Force Chief of Staff Sen Natalio Morales has been confirmed as minister of aeronautics. The observers recalled that according to the decree creating the Ministry of Aeronautics, approved at the end of 1980, the air force commander in chief should be the minister of aeronautics as well.

In response to questions in this regard, air force spokesmen have indicated that according to the hierarchical order of the air force, the chief of staff is empowered to replace the commander in chief when the latter is engaged in tasks which entail greater responsibility, and explained that this seems to be the only reasons for Morales' confirmation as aeronautics minister.

In the meantime, political analysts have been maintaining the position stated after Torrelío was appointed president of the nation, in the sense that his government will gain strength depending on the swiftness with which friendly countries begin to recognize the regime and especially on the final recognition of the United States which has not had normal diplomatic relations with Bolivia ever since July 1980.

Another essential requirement for the strengthening of the regime launched on 4 September is the swift supply of foreign economic aid which could enable Bolivia to provide urgent solutions to the severe economic crisis which it is currently experiencing.

CSO: 3010/1863

COMIBOL PRESIDENT SEES COUNTRY NEAR BANKRUPTCY

PY062344 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2045 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 26 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--"The country finds itself in a critical situation and on the verge of bankruptcy," affirmed the president of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL), Gen Abel Martinez, in drawing a dramatic picture of the state of that enterprise.

Martinez' statements were made Friday [21 August] in the mining town of Huanuni and published yesterday in the local press.

On that occasion, he said only 1 of the 14 mines that COMIBOL controls is profitable and that the other 13 were operating at a loss, placing COMIBOL also "on the verge of bankruptcy."

The mines minister, Col Carlos Morales, in referring to the statements of the COMIBOL president, noted that only the Finance Ministry is empowered to define the economic situation in the country.

"We cannot arrive at simple definitions without first making an analysis of the external and internal situation which affects the profitability of COMIBOL," he added.

General Martinez, referring to COMIBOL, said that "We have received bankrupt enterprise" where "certain personnel have created a farce and have damaged the enterprise in order to satisfy their personal appetites or by their administrative incompetence."

COMIBOL is the state enterprise that controls all the tin mines, which were nationalized in 1953. The number of workers in that enterprise is calculated at 20,000. Its deposits at Catavi and Siglo XX "have virtually been exhausted," according to Martinez. He explained that in order to obtain a pound of refined tin it is necessary to move a great amount of material and equipment in those two tin mines.

He added that the state of COMIBOL is not attributable to the current government but is the consequence of a process that has been dragged out over a long time.

CSO: 3010/1863

DECREES IMPLEMENTING AUSTERITY MEASURES APPROVED

PY171458 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] The government has issued a decree prohibiting both the public and the private sector from contracting foreign loans directly and ordered that whenever these loans require the backing of the Central Bank they should be channeled through this institution. This decree, along with four others, was approved at yesterday's cabinet meeting. The other decrees are intended to complement those approved on 26 August this year and targeted at implementing a public administration austerity plan. All these decrees have been drawn up by the Finance Ministry and evaluated by the National Economy and Planning Council before submitting them for the approval of Gen Celso Torrelio Villa's administration.

At the end of the cabinet meeting at Government House, which lasted almost 5 hours, Information Minister Jaime Humerez Seleme made the following statement:

[Begin Humerez recording] The cabinet has approved five very important decrees. One of them reinstates the emergency customs clearance system applicable to machinery, raw materials, inputs [for further processing] and seeds for legally established industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Still another decree increases the taxable proportion of corn liquor production and sales, while keeping the [word indistinct] tax at 50 percent. [End recording]

The official presidential spokesman also said that the three other decrees are aimed at fulfilling the government's objective of improving the financial status of public administration.

[Begin Humerez recording] The third decree establishes that vehicles, which have been exempted from paying customs duties, such as those for the diplomatic corps and other organizations, can be sold to third parties only after paying the exempted duties according to a depreciation scale.

The fourth decree is intended to complement Resolution No 192764, dated 2 June 1980, dealing with payment of per diem for fieldwork.

The fifth decree prohibits both private and public sectors from contracting foreign debts directly, and orders that whenever these loans require the backing of the Central Bank, they should be channeled through this institution. [End recording]

CSO: 3010/1863

INTEGRATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON ANDEAN MEETING

PY111600 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] The relations among the Cartagena Agreement member countries will strengthen their coexistence and integration. This is the opinion of the representatives who participated in the meeting of the Cartagena Agreement Commission that was held in Colombia at the beginning of this month. Regarding this matter, Integration Minister Edgar Millares explained:

[Begin recording] I can say with the greatest [word indistinct] that the countries enriched by this idea of foreign policy have the strong wish that international relations should strengthen the Andean group so that it will function well and all of us will be able to operate effectively within the Andean group. [End recording]

Millares then referred to the study made of the common exterior customs tariff and the impact it may have on the subregion in general and Bolivia in particular. It has been proposed that the subject of the common exterior customs tariff should be dealt with at the next meeting, to be held in Caracas, Venezuela, in (?October). [Recorded passage indistinct]

Millares also said that the meeting of the Andean Development Corporation is planned for the same date and that the new executive of the Subregional Financial Organization will be appointed on that occasion.

He concluded by referring to the need for preferential programs for Bolivia and Ecuador with new goals for their industrial programs.

CSO: 3010/1863

'EL DIARIO' CRITICAL OF MEXICAN POLICY ON EL SALVADOR

PY161905 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Interventionism"]

[Text] The Latin American media, in addition to the decisive position adopted by nine governments of the continent, unanimously criticized the Mexican Government's agreement with France to recognize the guerrillas in El Salvador who are struggling against Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime. From the point of view of international law and principles of nonintervention--universally accepted and respected--the French-Mexican agreement, despite the hollow diplomatic language which disguises it, represents a covert intervention.

It is obvious that the French Marxist government, with its policy which will gradually be exposed, is aimed at disturbing democracy in every country which is considered a key country for the insidious penetration of the extreme left. This behavior could be included in its short-term and long-term plans. For the time being it has concentrated on the Central American region where the guerrilla, encouraged by Marxism, disrupts the social situation with Cuban aid. Later on it could go further and try to penetrate the Latin American southern cone.

But we cannot say the same about Mexico, whose international policy has always been against intervention in the domestic affairs of other states. We should recall that the firmness of its position is summarized in a phrase by Benito Juarez: "The respect for others' rights represents peace." Due to the French-Aztec agreement, the Mexican Government is straying away from that skillfully established policy.

We have at hand a communique which the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires released to the media. After the usual language used in this kind of document it states that the "Mexican Government is also convinced that only the Salvadorans will be able to find a durable solution to the current crisis. Because of this belief it has issued a joint declaration with the French Government in which it points out the principle of nonintervention, the concern of the two governments as responsible members of the international community, the deterioration of the social, economic, political and judicial order and the need for all representative groups of that society to participate in the seeking of a solution to the crisis. The opposition has not been recognized as a legitimate nor belligerent government, but as a representative political force which should take part in the negotiations..."

The text of the declaration leaves no doubt despite the fact that it talks about the free determination of the peoples or that the belligerency of the guerrillas has not been recognized. Naturally, it does not point out--although it would have been enlightening if it had done so--who stirs up war, who orchestrates it and who finances it. This was revealed by the Colombian president when he stated the need to "uninterruptedly unmask the Cuban intervention in Central America and the very Colombia."

The way Mexico defends its new international position clearly shows that it is trying to do away with gains in international law achieved over several hundreds of years.

Intervention has been decided on and is a fact, but Mexico does it in the name of "nonintervention." The hollow language of justifications justifies nothing and only serves to demonstrate that the mutations of its policy, which this time has taken a 180-degree turn, give a pitiful impression. With this change it strays away from the doctrine whose main principle is: "The respect for others' rights represents peace."

CSO: 3010/1863

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MILITARY OFFICERS' PRESENCE--A note issued by the Foreign Ministry states that the presence of foreign military missions in the country is regulated by agreements signed by the state with friendly nations for the granting of technical aid in subjects of their speciality. The Foreign Ministry adds that this is not an innovation nor an isolated case peculiar to our country and that military missions have existed before. It then points out that the armed forces, in great part, owes its modern organization to these missions. The note points out that in this regard it is proper to recall that technical missions from Germany, the United States as well as other countries of the continent have worked in Bolivia. The Foreign Ministry states that the Argentine military missions which have been serving in the country do so in two specific areas: In the national army these missions act as instructors at the Superior War School and other institutes for advanced training. With regard to the Bolivian Navy, the Argentine Navy has an important and effective role in the academic studies of the future Bolivian sailors as well as in their training and practical work. Officer graduates and cadets take part in cruises carried out by the Argentine Navy which helps their professional training. [Text] [PY161834 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Sep 81]

ADMINISTRATIVE DISORGANIZATION CITED--Gen (Antonio Ovando Rojas), comptroller general of the republic, has asserted that the administrative apparatus of the country has become disorganized over the last few years which has led not only to a slowing down of the economy but also to immorality. He said that both trends have become institutionalized to such an extent that the citizens do not seem to expect anything better from the future but have sunk into pessimism. General (Ovando Rojas) made this statement when he swore in Deputy Comptroller (Alfredo Villa Ugarte Rico) at a ceremony held at the office of that state branch. As a result of the administrative disorganization, he said, there is an exasperating slowing down of justice, a lack of a coherent economic policy, the defrauding of the state by private businessmen and tax evasion. The comptroller stressed the concern of his office over the shocking growth of smuggling and also over the conditions of many industries which exist thanks to protection through government subsidies. General (Ovando Rojas) said that in all those cases the lack of fiscal control is conspicuous and added that the government is striving for a change toward a dignified society, respected among the nations. The comptroller asserted that new fiscal measures will be enforced according to the organizational law of the comptroller's office. [Text] [PY221331 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Sep 81]

CHURCH'S SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT--La Paz, 9 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--The Bolivian Catholic Church promised to cooperate today with the new military government, but warned that it will summon the officials if they try to abuse power. This promise was made public today by Cardinal Jose Clemente Maurer, primate of the Bolivian Church, at the end of a mass he celebrated in the office of Bolivian President Celso Torrelio Villa who assumed power 5 days ago. The cardinal stated that we must all make an effort to put an end once and for all to rancor and hatred among Bolivians. He also asked for the disappearance of immoralities in any sector of our society and that the needs of the poor be met. Cardinal Maurer stated that the church is not identified with any regime or political ideology and asked the president and his ministers to be guided according to the principles of morality and justice. He said that the church will cooperate with your noble effort to achieve the common good. But the church will also take the liberty, if necessary, to admonish you with evangelical freedom if you someday abuse power, if you become negligent or withdraw from the right path, the primate added. The mass was celebrated at Government Palace, less than 24 hours after a protocol visit made by the church official to President Torrelio Villa. After that first meeting Cardinal Maurer told the reporters that church-state relations were normal, though not cordial because there are many things yet to be changed. [Text] [PY120316 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2346 GMT 9 Sep 81]

INFORMATION MINISTER'S HOSPITALIZATION--Information Minister Jaime Humerez Seleme is currently receiving medical care at the (Rojas Mejia) Hospital in Cochabamba. Dr (Leon Rojas Antesana), contacted by telephone, has reported that the information minister was urgently hospitalized at 1900 on Wednesday. According to the doctor's explanation the minister suffered a heart attack while on an official mission in Cochabamba. The doctor explained that the minister is getting better but full recovery requires permanent attention. Therefore, Minister Jaime Humerez will have to stay for at least 20 days in the hospital because permanent control of the evolution of his disease must be maintained. The doctor added that all visits have been curtailed because absolute rest is necessary in these cases. [Text] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Sep 81]

LABOR FEDERATION'S OPEN LETTER--La Paz, 14 Sep (TELAM)--The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) today published an open letter in local newspapers asking the government to decree a general and unrestricted amnesty, suspend the curfew and guarantee respect for the constitution. The currently outlawed COB also asked for more press freedom and called for solutions to the economic problems of the country. "Prompted by our desire to protect national and popular interests, we, the workers, propose certain minimum requirements which could help bring about the unity of all Bolivians," the open letter signed by leaders Gonzalo Guzman, Victor Lima, Edgardo Basquez, Aldo Flores and Justo Perez Garcia, stated. The workers' leaders hailed dialogue as the proper way to resolve the various problems, but indicated that this dialogue must be held on a straightforward basis, amid full freedom and without any exclusions. Additional proposals by the COB are: effective measures to reduce unemployment, reinstatement of workers fired for political and union activities, and enforcement of the autonomy of the universities. [Text] [PY141921 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1420 GMT 14 Sep 81]

NEW TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER--La Paz, 10 Sep (AFP)--Air Force Col Hector Caballero, the new Bolivian transport and communications minister, was sworn in today during a ceremony held at the Quemado Palace. Thus, the 18-member cabinet is now complete. Seventeen ministers were sworn in on Monday. At the end of the ceremony, President Gen Celso Torrelio indicated that the government is studying the problems that are being experienced by the country. [Text] [PY110246 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 11 Sep 81]

EXILE OF PEASANT LEADER--La Paz, 15 Sep (AFP)--Oscar Cespedes, former executive secretary of the Bolivian Peasant Workers Confederation, will be exiled within the next few hours, Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica announced today. Cespedes was detained on 28 August, accused of maintaining contacts with former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, according to an unofficial explanation. The minister also said that six active ultraleftists were detained in the last few hours, but he refused to give their names. He concluded by saying that he had no knowledge of a request from the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, published by the press throughout the nation, for an investigation of the death of eight leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) which took place on 15 January during a clash with the police, according to the official report on the event. [Text] [PY160140 Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 15 Sep 81]

SUSPENSION OF AIRCRAFT PURCHASES--The negotiations for the purchase of both Fokker F.27 and Boeing 707 planes for the Lloyd Bolivian Airline have been suspended through a government decision, according to Aeronautics Minister Natalio Morales Mosquera. The minister said that the decision has been made because of the financial deficit of the national air company. He said, however, that the negotiations have not been definitively canceled, adding that it will soon be necessary to acquire new planes. Gen Natalio Morales concluded by explaining that news reports regarding the purchase of planes of type 104 [as heard] are mere speculations. The air force has constantly been studying the acquisition of better means of defense, but the economic situation of the nation rules out this purchase, he said. [Excerpts] [PY170312 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Sep 81]

SANTA CRUZ PREFECT'S RESIGNATION--President Celso Torrelio Villa has accepted the resignation of the prefect of Santa Cruz Department because of his poor health. The news was provided for the radio network by Vice Adm Horacio Ugarteche Coronado, the Santa Cruz prefect himself, when he was interviewed by Radio Illimani. The new Santa Cruz prefect will be Air Force Lt Col (Maximo Garcia), according to Ugarteche. [Excerpts] [PY181212 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Sep 81]

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC PLAN--1. The supreme government has learned about a short, medium and long term economic program through its publication in a La Paz daily. The aforementioned document will be analyzed and made compatible with the economic programs which the ministries of the economic sector are carrying out. 2. It deeply regrets that the mentioned program was only made public recently and not implemented during the long period of time during which the persons who sign it were responsible for the nation's economic, financial and monetary policy. Signed: Public Relations Department of the Information Ministry. [Text] [Official communique released by the Information Ministry--no date given] [PY191517 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Sep 81]

CSO: 3010/1863

UCR PROFESSORS OPPOSE PARTY INTERFERENCE

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 Aug 81 p 2A

[Text] Opposition to all interference by political parties in university affairs was the position taken yesterday by the University Council [CU] and by Dr Fernando Duran Ayanegui, acting president of the University of Costa Rica (UCR).

This position was expressed by both authorities shortly after receipt of a report made by professors of the College of Sociology and Anthropology that, during a general assembly held by the university, an official document was presented and read by the communist party, Popular Vanguard.

The council members unanimously agreed to ask the Board of Regents to make an immediate investigation of precisely what happened at that meeting, held on 22 July.

On that occasion, a statement was read by Dr Carlos Araya Pochet, dean of the college of social sciences, relative to the future of that faculty. However, Prof Isabel Wing Ching also presented a document entitled: "Facing the Challenge of the College of Social Sciences, Position of Popular Vanguard."

The council asserted that this document "is a clear violation of university autonomy."

It also called upon the diligence and responsibility of the Advisory Council of the College of Social Sciences, chaired by Dr Araya, to see that this autonomy is not subjected to the slightest intervention by nonuniversity organizations or other entities.

President Duran, in turn, revealed in a communique that the Board of Regents considers the act of presenting a proposal to the assembly on behalf of a political party to be an assault on university autonomy and faculty freedom.

"Therefore," he declared, "as president of the university, I am herewith expressing my disapproval of the act performed at the meeting of the College of Sociology and Anthropology and directing my personal admonition to the person or persons who sponsored that act."

He also promised the university community that he would "see to it that all political parties maintain absolute respect for our academic freedom and autonomy at all times."

In expressing its position about this incident, the CU reasoned that autonomy is a principle consecrated in Article 84 of the Political Constitution. "University life is sustained by a multiplicity of ideas, mutual tolerance and freedom to express those ideas; to achieve its goals, the university requires freedom of thought and academic and administrative independence to avoid nonuniversity influences," it added.

It considered that autonomy is the framework within which all other guarantees of academic freedom are defined, including that of the faculty chair, a basic principle of higher education. However, the freedom of that chair does not authorize the university professor to engage in indoctrination or use his position as the rostrum of a political party and, even less, to become a spokesman for a nonuniversity political group within any administrative organization of the institution.

The council said it is "inadmissible" for any political party to intervene in the determination of academic or administrative policies.

Therefore, the council's communique expresses disapproval concerning the event which occurred at the sociology meeting of 22 July and rejects any intention of the Popular Vanguard Party to intervene in UCR's affairs.

The council has decided to convene the Representative Collegiate Assembly to study the principles involved in the autonomy concept. The meeting will be held at an opportune time.

In this connection, President Duran stated that it should be clearly understood that the UCR is not trying to escape criticism or the influence of sectors or institutions of Costa Rican society made through valid and respected procedures. "Every citizen or group of citizens has the right to express opinions about the university and its faculty; but in no case is that expression acceptable if it proposes or results in an attack against the institution's basic principles."

Among those principles he cited academic freedom and university autonomy.

The school official said that presenting opinions or proposals concerning the university's academic affairs before a student or faculty group is an unacceptable practice, and he went on to say that, "Intervention by a political party is contrary to our autonomy and must be rejected regardless of the circumstances."

8568

CSO: 3010/1778

TSE SUSPENDS PAYMENT OF UNITY COALITION DEBTS

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 20 Aug 81 p 2A

[Excerpt] The Supreme Electoral Court (TSE) decided yesterday that, in view of its present arrangement, the Unity coalition is not entitled to receive the stipulated payment of its political debt.

On 19 July the Democratic Renewal Party [RD] withdrew from the coalition, reducing the number of parties from four to three. This led the electoral organization to suspend payment of Unity's portion of the political debt.

According to the TSE resolution, officially approved by magistrates Juan Rodriguez Ulloa and Manuel Francisco Yglesias Echeverria, if the coalition is changed with regard to the four parties, its right to participate in the financing specified in Article 96 of the Political Constitution is no longer valid inasmuch as that payment was granted to the coalition on the basis of the four parties of which it was originally composed.

According to the TSE, there is no way to know how many of the total valid votes received by the coalition in the 1978 elections belong to each of the four parties in question.

"In case of the dissolution or partial separation of one of the groups making up the coalition, there is no way to know how much of the debt is incurred by each of the parties," TSE said.

The electoral organization's resolution makes it clear that the coalition will not be entitled to the financing in question unless in future elections candidates are presented who will represent the coalition's four parties.

It goes on to say that the coalition's parties are not individually entitled to the payment in question "inasmuch as that payment is stipulated exclusively for the financing of a coalition of groups, the coalition being considered a single political party, and that no legal provision has been made for payment to individual members."

Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, Unity's candidate, was not disturbed upon hearing about the decision reached by the electoral organization.

He acknowledged the decision but said it is possible that the situation might return to normal next Saturday, since it is probable that RD will rejoin the coalition.

However, other sources of information have indicated that Calderon has become greatly concerned in that it has been learned that the RD meeting, to decide upon its possible return to the coalition, is being contested before the Civil Registry and TSE by another group of members of that coalition who plan to hold a separate meeting on the same date.

This opposition would further delay the payment of money to Unity and might even cause TSE to decide that the RD meeting should not be held. In that case, the coalition would continue to comprise only three parties and would not be entitled to payment of its portion of the political debt.

Meanwhile, in another resolution passed yesterday, TSE confirmed the position taken by the Civilian Registry to reject a request made by Olman Vargas Bolanos, chairman of the National Republican Progressive Liberalism Party [PLNRP], aimed at contesting Unity's present situation.

The request made by Vargas implied that the Unity coalition no longer existed, since one of the parties which signed the coalition agreement had dropped out and the group's objectives had been altered.

However, yesterday TSE rejected PLNRP's position.

Candidate Calderon was pleased with this resolution and said that institutionality and the democratic system were thereby preserved.

He added that the request made by Vargas hoped to bar the electoral route from a party which had shown great strength and that, if his position had been accepted, it would have been catastrophic for the democratic system.

According to Calderon, weakness in opposing Vargas would have jeopardized his own participation in the next campaign and this, in turn, could have eliminated one of the country's two largest parties.

8568

CSO: 3010/1778

NICARAGUAN MINISTER PRAISES CUBAN HELP IN EDUCATION

FL181134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Cuba is the country that has most generously helped Nicaragua, Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman has said in Camaguey. He was addressing a meeting of Higher Education Institute Workers to which he was invited.

During his open dialogue with leaders of high-level Cuban party and government organizations, Dr Tunnerman expressed satisfaction in being able once more to observe revolutionary participation in the educational process. He noted that Nicaragua had reduced illiteracy, inherited from the bloodthirsty Somoza regime, from 50 to 12 percent as a result of the literacy campaign, which profited from the expertise gained by Cuba's in its own campaign of 1961.

Tunnerman praised the selfless work of the 2,000 Cuban teachers of the Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent who practiced their internationalist mission in the most remote areas of Nicaragua where there had never been teachers or schools. He added that these teachers engraved the name of Cuba in Nicaraguan memory for all time.

Speaking at the plenum, Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, said that efficiency in education would be increased, adding that this was not an abstract problem but a reality that had to be demonstrated in the professional and civic conduct of teaching personnel. It is imperative, the education minister stressed, that effectiveness and exigency be raised to higher levels.

CSO: 3010/1850

CASTRO EXPRESSES DESIRE TO VISIT NIGERIA

AB211039 Lagos NAN in English 1358 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Article by Sani Sambo]

[Text] Havana (Cuba) 20 Sep (NAN)--President Fidel Castro of Cuba yesterday in Havana expressed his desire to visit Nigeria in the near future.

The Cuban leader was exchanging views at a reception organised by the Nigerian Embassy in Cuba for Nigerian participants at the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.

He said that Cuba fully appreciated Nigeria's leading role in Africa and the Third World. He expressed the hope that Nigerian leaders would step up this role in Africa and the Third World.

He expressed the hope that Nigerian leaders would step up this role wherever they were in order, to alert the world of the Third World's aspirations.

President Castro said: Somebody had asked me the other night if I could keep quiet for a second. I replied, no "the developed colonialist world have all the publicity machinery, so I will shout and voice out my feelings about their injustices to the developing nations, at any opportunity I have." [passage indistinct]

The Cuban leader had earlier told the Nigerian charge d'affaires [words indistinct] he had granted permission to purchase landed property in Cuba.

This, he said, was enough gesture of his appreciation of the relationship between his country and Nigeria.

CSO: 3020/154

BRIEFS

VILLA CLARA AGRICULTURAL MEETING--Arnaldo Milian, member of the Politburo and minister of agriculture, has said in Villa Clara that livestock must be guaranteed the required fodder and water in order to increase milk and meat production. He said that tests had shown that on the average cows produced an additional 1/2 liter of milk when they were allowed to drink as much water as they required. He added that this means an additional 200,000 liters of milk a day. Milian was closing a meeting in Santa Clara to evaluate the economic and productive work in the province in the first 6 months of the year. He described this work as positive. He also said his ministry has assigned priority status to the unrationed supply of tubers to the population and that it is a matter of honor for workers, administrative officials and trade union leaders. [FL151137 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 81]

FOREIGN TRADE WORKERS--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has said that breaking the trade blockade imposed by Yankee imperialism is one of the achievements of the Foreign Trade Ministry workers in their 20 years of service. He made the statement at a ceremony to present the second party congress flag, a bronze plaque and a certificate signed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to this outstanding collective. [FL151137 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 81]

GRENADA AGRICULTURE MINISTER'S VISIT--George Louison, member of Grenada's New Jewel Movement Politburo and minister of agriculture, was received at the offices of the Fishing Industry Ministry by first Vice Minister Rene Fernandez, with whom he held fraternal talks. The two sides discussed topics dealing with technical assistance and other aspects in the fishing sphere. [Text] [FL162359 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Sep 81]

MIRET, VEIGA AT MEETING--Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the PCC Politburo, this afternoon chaired the closing session of the fifth national metallurgical industry workers union congress, which held working sessions the past 2 days at the central organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] headquarters. Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and secretary general of the CTC, made the closing remarks. During the final session, the members of the union's national committee were announced. After holding its first meeting, the national committee announced that Angel E. Villareal had been elected secretary general. Marcos Lage, minister of the steelworking industry, this morning made a speech in which he referred to industry efforts as well as to the future of various branches, among them that of equipment for agriculture. [Text] [FL170051 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 81]

PUERTO RICO SOLIDARITY WEEK--On 23 September 1883, the Puerto Rican independentista forces, their hearts brimming with the purest love for their fatherland, raised their liberating arms against the Spanish domination exploiting the brother country. A statement by the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] to mark the international week of solidarity with Puerto Rico says that those strivings for freedom and independence were cut short by the opprobrious yankee intervention. Nevertheless, the document adds, this did not mean that the Puerto Ricans gave up their struggle for full and authentic emancipation because new generations assumed the legacy and example of their forefathers. The MPSP joins in the universal clamor for the fulfillment of the agreements of the UN decolonization committee and condemns the maneuvers to annex the Caribbean Island. [Text] [FL211823 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 21 Sep 81]

BILATERAL COOPERATION WITH CSSR--The vice ministers of foreign trade of Czechoslovakia and Cuba, Alois Hloch and Jose de la Fuente, today examined in Prague matters dealing with bilateral cooperation. The agreements signed by the two countries for the current 5-year period provide for an increase in trade of 55 percent compared to the previous 5-year period. [Text] [FL160053 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 81]

NICARAGUA, ANGOLA-BOUND TEACHERS--Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, has met with 483 members of the Third Augusto Cesar Sandino Internationalist Teachers Contingent and will leave for Nicaragua in the next few days. The education minister explained the nature of their teaching mission to this first group of the 2,000 that will go to Nicaragua and urged them to fulfill their teaching goals. Fernandez conveyed greetings from his ministry and wished them great success in their work in keeping with the importance the Sandinist Front and the Cuban Government attach to this mission. The education minister also met with the group of 90 teachers and professors who will leave shortly for the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [FL161222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1152 GMT 16 Sep 81]

AIRPORT INSTALLATIONS--Cubana de Aviacion is spending more than 4 million pesos in the remodeling and improvement of its installations, specially air and port facilities. The work executed by the end of the first half of 1981 was worth 2.23 million pesos, equivalent to 51 percent of the annual plan. Overfulfillment was registered in the work at the Manzanillo, Antonio Maceo, Jose Marti, Camaguey and Varadero airports. Other work is underway at the airport in Varadero, the new one in Sancti Spiritus and the one in Ciego de Avila. [FL161457 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1420 GMT 16 Sep 81]

MEXICAN LABOR EXHIBIT--Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, has inaugurated an exhibit on the history of the Mexican labor movement to commemorate the 171th anniversary today of the Grito de Dolores which led to the independence of Mexico. Mexican ambassador to Cuba Gonzalo Martinez Corbala attended the inauguration. Joaquin Benavides, alternate member of the Central Committee and president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, made the closing remarks, highlighting the fraternal relations between Cuba and Mexico. [FL161457 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1428 GMT 16 Sep 81]

GRENADA FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT--Bernard Coard, member of Grenada's New Jewel Movement Politburo and minister of finance, trade, industry and planning, today visited the offices of the central planning board, where he was received by its president, Humberto Perez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Jose Fernandez Cossio, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternity and cordiality, which characterize the relations between Cuba and Grenada. They discussed topics dealing with bilateral cooperation and other matters of mutual interest. [Text] [FL162347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Sep 81]

POLISH, SDAR MINISTERS' VISIT--Isidoro Malmierca, member of the party's Central Committee and minister of foreign relations, has said goodbye to Jozef Czyrek, member of the Polish United Workers Party Politburo and foreign minister of Poland, and Ibrahim Hakim, minister of foreign affairs of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. During his stay in our country, the Polish foreign minister signed a cooperation and exchange plan between the Cuban and Polish foreign ministries for 1981-85. [Text] [FL181042 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 81]

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH KAMPUCHEA--Cuba and Kampuchea signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation for 1981-85 today in Phnom Penh, the capital of this Indo-chinese nation. Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and minister of public health, and Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, signed the document covering cooperation in the areas of culture, education, science, sports, mass communications and journalism. The agreement also provides for exchanges of reciprocal visits by teachers and experts, artists, dancers and musicians, and exhibits on art and other subjects. [Text] [FL191811 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 81]

DELEGATION VISITING JAMAICA--Cuba will be advising Jamaica in its campaign against disease affecting the sugarcane crop, specifically mildew and smut. According to an official Jamaican communique the offer was made by a high-level delegation headed by Cuba's deputy minister of foreign trade, Manuel Estefania. It adds that a Jamaican expert has been invited to visit Cuba, noting the progress here against the plague which recently hit the cane crops. [Text] [FL151310 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0800 GMT 15 Sep 81]

CSO: 3020/154

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS CONTINUE IN GUAYAQUIL

PA182020 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The educational problems continue. The Education Ministry's decision to suspend classes at the primary and secondary levels in public and private schools in Guayaquil was fully complied with.

The provincial authorities had to adopt this measure because of an increase in outbreaks of student violence. The students have been involved in violent demonstrations and disturbances and were disrupting the peace and tranquillity in the city.

The students of the various secondary schools and universities seized several parts of the city. They caused traffic jams and damaged cars and buildings. These disorders resulted in large property damages.

The Guayas police and traffic commission members were very busy, some trying to establish order and others to reroute the traffic on Kennedy, Delta, 25 July and 5 June Avenues, which were paralyzed by the students.

Students of Guayaquil University along with the leaders of various school organizations and delegates to the university council will stage a student demonstration after 1800 today to demand a larger budget for the university because the petitions of Guayaquil University have been ignored.

CSO: 3010/1849

BRIEFS

MPD BLAMED FOR DISTURBANCES--Guayaquil--University students provoked new incidents along Kennedy Avenue and on the 5 June bridge, near the university campus. Jaime Polit Alcivar, rector of Guayaquil University, said the recent incidents are promoted by elements of the Popular Democratic Movement, MPD, who are trying to sow chaos and disorganization in the university. [Excerpt] [PA181412 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 81]

HURTADO WILL VISIT VENEZUELA--Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado will visit Venezuela from 23 to 25 November. Hurtado, who assumed the presidency of Ecuador following the death of Jaime Roldos in a plane crash on 26 May 1981, will also visit Brazil and Colombia. Hurtado's visit to member countries of the Andean Pact and his talks with his colleagues springs from his desire to strengthen the integration of the subregional pact. [Text] [PA180405 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 17 Sep 81]

CSO: 3010/1849

POLICE CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON SOMOZA ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION

PY171650 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 17 Sep 81 p 11

[Interview with Investigations Police Chief Pastor M. Coronel on the occasion of the first anniversary of assassination of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, in Asuncion on 16 September]

[Text] [Question] Has the investigation into the assassination of the former Nicaraguan president been closed?

[Answer] The case has not been closed. Ours is the kind of work which never ends because we are never satisfied with what we have accomplished. Undoubtedly there are things missing in this case, such as the statement of Hugo Alfredo Yruzun who was unable to make one because he died. He would have been able to give us additional information on this matter. The thing is that we have to know who are the other two persons he [as published] told us about, the ones who according to him left through Clorinda. He confirmed that he had participated in the attack. We have no doubt that the weapons came from Nicaragua. The weapons have been fully identified. They are the kind the Sandinists had used. They have certain special characteristics which have been confirmed.

[Question] If it is true that the Chilean Alejandro Mella Latorre was involved in the attack, why isn't he standing trial?

[Answer] Because there are still details missing, details which we believe we can find out. He says something and we start looking for the evidence. Sometimes it eludes us, we cannot find some house or another. He says he does not know the city very well. There are many details missing. We cannot send something to court unfinished because this would allow him to regain freedom almost immediately. We do not want this to happen. We want to supply all the evidence regarding his involvement in these events.

[Question] Is there at least half-conclusive evidence that he was filming the attack?

[Answer] Undoubtedly: because of the way it was done. He worked with the Sandinists, he acted as a double agent. General Somoza himself had reported him when he saw him in town and asked for his arrest because he was a very dangerous man. We looked for him and he disappeared. There are many other things. At the

same time, Mella himself told us who had entrusted him with the mission and what this mission was.

[Question] The Chilean news media have the impression that Mella is a fake. Do you share this impression?

[Answer] He was a Chilean agent, he went to Nicaragua as a Chilean agent, according to his own words. It seems that the Chileans wanted to know what was happening with President Somoza and it seems that later on, the others [presumably Sandinists] had wanted to know about the other side of the coin.

[Question] You mean to say that it would be in the interest of the Chilean news media to show Mella as a fake?

[Answer] Of course, naturally. Besides, Mella had told his superiors about what he was doing.

[Question] Has it ever been confirmed whether the pictures Mella had allegedly taken were ever disclosed?

[Answer] They were disclosed. What is not known is whether these photographs were the ones he had sent out or whether they were photographs sent out by someone else. [as published], You will recall that after the attack it was said that someone had filmed it. [as published] Many people confirmed this to us.

[Question] Is journalist Hernando Sevilla still under arrest?

[Answer] That one is a Marxist. He was also involved. He also was entrusted with missions such as watching General Somoza's residence. He had a mission assigned to him. This was reported by Mella.

[Question] Has he been handed over to the security unit [of Tacumbu Prison]?

[Answer] No, I do not think so. We are waiting for the indictment to send him there.

[Question] Is Mella Latorre at the security unit?

[Answer] I believe so, we have sent him there.

[Question] There is one detail that draws attention, why is the house from where the attack was perpetrated still under surveillance?

[Answer] No, it is no longer under surveillance. It has been officially turned over to its owner, Pacifico Montero de Vargas.

[Question] What do you know about Dinorah Sampson? Where is she?

[Answer] All we know is that she has traveled abroad.

[Question] Are there any Nicaraguans in Paraguay? There is some talk to the effect that high-ranking figures of Somoza's regime are staying here.

[Answer] I do not believe so. They come frequently, they come and go.

[Question] Is anybody else under arrest in connection with the attack?

[Answer] No. No one else is under arrest.

[Question] How many persons have been expelled as a result of Somoza's assassination?

[Answer] We expelled approximately 100 Argentines and several citizens of other nations: Uruguayans, Chileans, Brazilians, etc.

[Question] Why are dragnets continuing?

[Answer] Because they ease the people's minds. We also try to keep our security people trained. I believe that we all benefit from anything that can be done to bring tranquillity to the people and to avoid this kind of thing.

[Question] Has the Ita Enramada Port remained closed ever since Somoza's murder?

[Answer] Yes because it was unthinkable that in our very city there could be several checkpoints through which people could enter the country. This had to be unified. We must not forget that checkpoints require experts, technical manpower...

[Question] Is Ita Enramada a commercial or military port now?

[Answer] It has been totally closed. The only checkpoint open right now is Falcon.

[Question] The three officers who acted as Somoza's bodyguards have been dismissed. Why? Have they made mistakes?

[Answer] They made mistakes because we found out that there could be an attack. We were perfectly aware of this. We warned them that we had received information. They were given precise instructions. They were told, for example, to stay away from Espana Street because it could be a dangerous route.

[Question] This means that they were supposed to compel the former president to avoid that street? Wouldn't the blame be Somoza's as well?

[Answer] I asked the general to leave the city for at least 2 months so that we could investigate, so as to give us time to arrest the persons who we knew had entered the country. He was asked to travel to rural areas. He was prepared to go to the Chaco. At the time of the attack he was getting ready. Bad weather postponed his trip. The officers were punished because we carried out an in-depth investigation of the behavior of the security personnel and found that even the full detachment which had to follow Somoza that day of the attack had not been there. General Somoza was a difficult man to protect, this is something which no one has

said so far. Despite our warning he was a difficult man to protect. Every possible precaution was taken for his safety. Nothing escaped us in our quest for giving him protection. He had been warned and his bodyguard had been warned of the possibility of an attack. We had precise information.

[Question] What happened with Somoza's property?

[Answer] I have no idea. I do not know about his investments. All I have read is that he had purchased some land in the Chaco.

[Question] About the photographs of the persons who you said were responsible for the attack, in your opinion, are you convinced that these persons were involved in the crime?

[Answer] These photographs had been identified by witnesses, just as Yruzun had been identified. We have statements from people who saw them. These men probably arrived beforehand and studied Gen Anastasio Somoza's movements.

CSO: 3010/1865

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE MONETARY STABILITY POLICY

PY090136 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Aug 81 p 13

[Excerpt] "The government is going to continue its monetary stability policy," Central Bank President Dr Cesar Romeo Acosta categorically affirmed on being consulted yesterday about a story of a possible devaluation of the Guarani. "The country at this moment is fine, because it has followed a firm policy of stability and development. Thus, the government is not thinking of modifying its monetary stability policy," he emphasized.

The bank head categorically denied that the government is thinking of devaluating our currency, in the face of probably purposeful rumors which coincide with the arrival of the International Monetary Fund mission, which discussed this topic the night before last in the Finance Ministry.

Dr Acosta said that the national government will continue its monetary stability policy "because we have sufficient proof that it has brought good results," he said.

With respect to the rise of the dollar in the free market, Acosta affirmed that this is not just a local problem, but the result of a worldwide problem and that it is not a purely monetary problem, but one of exchange. "It lies within the world exchange markets, with a hefty dosage of speculation, and this is the problem that we are also having now. The dollar has become a strong currency, by the high rates that are being paid in the world market and by the impact which we have received from the devaluations of the Argentine and Brazilian currencies. But we believe that this is going to be normalized," he noted.

He said that the situation is not the result of bad administration in this country. "We have balanced the budget, there is a surplus in our balance of payments, we have good reserves, our economic growth is 10 percent, which other countries do not have. This is not occurring due to bad conditions in Paraguay, and it is only happening in the exchange market. The problem comes from outside, from the foreign policy of the dollar and those of the neighboring countries, and from the exchange area, he observed.

CSO: 3010/1865

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ACCORD GREETING--The Coordinating Board of the National Accord yesterday issued greetings to all Colorados, and especially the members of the Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO) on the anniversary of their party and demanded at the same time the return of Colorado leaders who have been sent into exile. The communique issued by the National Accord states that one of the goals of this organization is to seek the return to the fatherland of politicians in exile. "Since this would be a significant step forward toward the attainment of national reconciliation, much desired by the citizenry, we demand the return of Paraguayans who have been forced to emigrate for political reasons, most of whom have had to endure for a great many years the bitterness of banishment, an unfair punishment for which amends should now be made." The communique further added that "to live in one's fatherland is a natural and inalienable right which cannot be curtailed without essentially violating the human rights which every civilized society must respect." The National Accord hopes that the government will allow the politicians in exile to return freely to their homeland "out of a sense of humanitarianism, patriotism and fairness." The communique concluded by stating that "nationalism calls for the unity of all fellow countrymen without painful exclusions, under the magnificent sun of the fatherland and the protection of its flag." [Text] [PY111602 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 Sep 81 p 10]

PRESIDENT CANCELS SOUTH AFRICA TRIP--A high government source has told ULTIMA HORA that the president will not go abroad this year and that the planned trip to South Africa has now been canceled. According to an advance report by this newspaper, President Alfredo Stroessner had received an invitation from the South African president for a visit and that, in principle, the invitation was favorably received. The source has confirmed to ULTIMA HORA that the South African Government has in fact invited the Paraguayan president to visit that country. The possibility of a presidential trip was kept open until, in the end, it was decided to "cancel this visit," according to the words of our high-placed source. [Excerpt] [PY170111 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 16 Sep 81 p 9]

ARGENTINE LAWYER'S ENTRANCE PROHIBITED--The police would not permit Dr Saina de Weiss, an Argentine lawyer, to enter our country. She had intended to carry out a professional mission here, according to the announcement of the Paraguayan Commission for the Defense of Human Rights and of opposition deputy Ligia P. de Centurion. The Police Investigations Department, when it was consulted about this, said that it had no information on the case. According to the reports of the mentioned sources, Dr de Weiss arrived in Asuncion via Aerolineas Argentinas from

Buenos Aires last Saturday. At Presidente Stroessner International Airport she was held back by policemen, who presumably seized the correspondence which she had brought for the local human rights commission and also for persons who work in that field. It was reported that Dr de Weiss is a member of the Committee of Solidarity with Paraguayan politicians who are detained in Argentina and is also a member of the Rights of Man League and of the Human Rights Assembly. The police authorities reportedly informed her that she would not be permitted to enter the country, due to her having been in Asuncion in 1958 with the aim of visiting the political prisoners of that time. [Text] [PY062207 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Aug 81 p 11]

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF MISUSE OF LAW--"The pretension of attributing to Perla Yore the violation of Article 8 of the sadly famous law 209 forms the hateful introduction of ideological crime," says a communique of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA). After indicating that Perla Yore was detained as a consequence of a dragnet operation, the statement says that the habeas corpus "dealt with slowly, had, as in so many cases, no results. On two occasions the supreme court of justice set up an audience for the appearance of the detainee without the police authorities complying with the judicial order, in open disrespect and violation of the law." It adds that after 18 days of imprisonment "outside of the terms demanded in the national constitution, Perla Yore is accused by the government of supposedly breaking law 209, once more using it in a capricious form as a weapon of persecution against the citizenry." The directorate of the PLRA claims that Perla as well as her sister Noyme are affiliates and militants of this party "worthy of the full confidence and solidarity of its officers." It emphasized that despite these facts "there are some, such as the U.S. secretary of state, who see in Paraguay a dramatic improvement in human rights." [Text] [PY070030 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Aug 81 p 9]

CSO: 3010/1865

DYNAMITE ATTACKS CONTINUE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PY220359 Paris AFP in Spanish 1850 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Lima, 20 Sep (AFP)--Another series of attacks with explosive devices occurred during the past 24 hours throughout the country. Meanwhile, the non-uniformed police have requested, through Interpol, information from neighboring countries on any possible links that these attacks may have with extremist organizations.

The most serious attack was perpetrated yesterday, Saturday, against the home of the prelate of Juli, Puno, located 1,314 km from here in the southeastern region of the country, Alberto Koenigstenecht, when a stick of dynamite exploded against the door, destroying it and causing serious damage inside, according to the police.

Police agents found an anonymous letter in the neighborhood threatening the bishop of Puno, Jesus Calderon, with death and accusing the Maryknoll priests of stealing religious objects, an accusation that was rejected by the police.

During another attack that occurred yesterday in Huaras, 400 km northeast of Lima, a high explosive charge destroyed the front of the house of the prefect (political authority) of Ancash department, which caused alarm throughout the neighborhood.

During the early morning of last Friday, a two-stick dynamite charge was thrown against the house of the criminal judge of the city of Chiclayo, 752 km north of Lima, which ripped the door out and broke the windows of the house. Meanwhile, at approximately the same time another explosive device exploded in the regional office of the Agriculture Ministry in Jaen, causing serious damage. This is the eighth time that this office has suffered attacks, according to the police.

Meanwhile, in Huancayo, 311 km southeast of here, the house of the mayor of the neighboring district of Tambo and a warehouse of the Housing Ministry were also dynamited.

It was also reported that in Tacna, 1,336 km southeast of here, another two attacks partially destroyed the soft drink bottling plant belonging to the businessman, Tomas Parodi and the front of the townhall of the neighboring district of Pacollay. All these attacks caused damage, but no one was injured.

The director of the investigative police (PIP), Gen Eduardo Ipinze, revealed yesterday that information has been requested from the police of neighboring

countries on the possible links that the perpetrators of the attacks in the country may have with extremist organizations that operate in other countries.

He also recalled the charge made a few days ago by President Fernando Belaunde to the effect that the terrorists that are operating in the country are being financed from abroad.

On their part, the members of the civil guard maintained yesterday at noon in all garrisons throughout the country a silence of 1 minute in memory of Corporal Segundo Paz, who was killed by a group of alleged terrorists in the locality of Tupac, Cerro de Pasco, 3 days ago.

CSO: 3010/1848

ANTITERRORIST PATROL SYSTEM INITIATED IN LIMA

PY181309 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 14 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] In order to combat the wave of terrorism in this capital the Interior Ministry has ordered the three police forces to maintain an exclusive and permanent patrol service with many radio-equipped vehicles.

It was learned yesterday that this antiterrorism patrolling of the city was in fact initiated last Friday. About 150 vehicles are participating with a crew of three men armed with submachinegun per vehicle.

It is also known that this new surveillance system (morning, afternoon and night) which is being carried out separately by the civil guard, the republic guard and the investigative police [PIP], follows a plan called "Plan-Conte-81," elaborated by the Interior Ministry. It also coordinates the efforts of the three police institutions to realize an antiterrorist action plan. This plan comprises all the territory of the nation, particularly the departments where acts of terrorism have occurred.

A police source confirmed yesterday that the PIP and the civil guard have detained over 400 individuals, suspected of having committed the terrorist acts that have taken place in the central region of the mountains. The source said that a large majority of them have been released by court officials. It appears that the same individuals have repeated their acts of terrorism.

CSO: 3010/1848

GOVERNMENT RADIO DENOUNCES CGTP STRIKE PLAN

PY211626 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Station editorial]

[Text] Using the authority granted him by the law and the constitution, Labor Minister Alfonso Grados Bertorini has declared that the national strike, scheduled by the General Labor Confederation of Peru [CGTP] for Tuesday, 22 September, is illegal.

The strike plan shows that the native Marxist-Leninists believe that the great moment has arrived to attack the democratic regime which the people have freely and sovereignly elected and achieve its destabilization so that chaos and street violence will again reign in the country. As on other occasions they need the useful fools, they need to have dead and wounded, the well-known martyrs, [passage indistinct].

The objectives pursued by the CGTP leaders are clear: to put pressure on the state to compel it to assume an attitude of violence, a response which the current urban terrorism has not been able to call forth through its campaign of detestable attacks. This whole maneuver, widely announced and proclaimed by the CGTP leadership, is undertaken in the belief that the situation in Peru is ripe for both local and foreign disturbances and for (?bringing down) the government.

They have forgotten that the present regime is based on the free vote of a majority of the citizens and also on the constitution and the laws, over which international communist adventurism does not prevail and will not prevail.

CSO: 3010/1848

BRIEFS

MEASURES ON SILVER SALES--Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias said yesterday that the inflation rate has been curbed. He said that although there are certain aspects that are difficult to measure "the September indicators show that the inflation rate will be lower than that of August." Ulloa also expressed his concern for the measures enforced in the United States regarding the sale of silver but he noted that "we are studying the possibility of enforcing the necessary measures so that exporting countries will not be harmed by silver sales. [Excerpts] [PY181256 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 10 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 3010/1848

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT

PA211827 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Venezuela today reaffirmed its support for the Salvadoran Government and its condemnation of Mexico and France for recognizing the Salvadoran guerrillas. Speaking before the UN General Assembly, President Herrera Campins came out in favor of Puerto Rican independence. He said Venezuela believes that the challenge of the future lies in the cultural, scientific and technological development of the so-called Third World countries. Only that way can they face their development on autonomous bases.

Herrera Campins condemned colonialism. He said that as long as it exists we cannot attain a new international economic order. He referred to the deteriorated international situation and deplored the horror of the neutron bomb.

Finally, he summarized in five points the principles which guide Venezuela's policy in the United Nations. According to Herrera Campins, Latin American problems must be solved by the Latin Americans without foreign intervention. He said that Latin America's position on the great and grave world problems must be autonomous, not connected or integrated with the interests of bloc policies. He also posed the need to find coincidence of views with Africa and Asia in the framework of north-south cooperation. He added that together with Africa and Asia, Latin America must seek structural reforms of the international institutions in order to obtain democratic control of the international community.

CSO: 3010/1848

COUNTRY SECTION

VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR UN SESSIONS--Caracas, 20 Sep (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins left at 1405 GMT for New York, where he will participate in the UN General Assembly sessions tomorrow. The chief of state will take advantage of his stay in that city to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and with the foreign ministers of Mexico, Brazil, France, and Argentina, it has been learned here. [Text] [PA201455 Paris AFP in Spanish 1438 GMT 20 Sep 81]

CSO: 3010/1848

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